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50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

Highway Improvement

MAKING GOOD GRAVEL ROADS

Enough Crude Oil Is Applied to Make Bed Impervious to Moisture—Roll Down to Suit.

It looks like the bulk of money is larger than the faculty for building. What we want are good roads not for coasting purposes, but for the good of the traveling public. We have had some experience in gravel roads and the best ones are made in this way, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead. We locate the center of a well-formed road bed, then four feet each way from center we open out a gravel bed eight feet wide and twelve or fifteen inches deep, depending on the kind of soil. The road bed is filled with coarse gravel mixed with clay, or earth, and crude oil.



Excellent Type of Gravel Road.

enough to make it a bed impervious to moisture. This bed is well packed for all heavy freight. The surface bed upon this should be of finer gravel about eight or ten inches deep and from the center each way should be from eight to ten feet making a bed of gravel about ten feet wide. The edges will be wrapped up with earth. Then the whole is soaked down to suit the form of a good road bed. The oil being underneath the gravel will evaporate the oil and harden the finer gravel sides of the road so as to make a fine driveway for coasting and light traffic.

Flint or limestone is the best. Money is being thrown away by the use of sandstone as a road bed because of the fact that when it is rolled down and crushed into form it is only a short time until the frost has it in such shape that it proves worthless. Never hammer or crush the sand rock. The better form can be made of sandstone by setting the rocks in good building material form to be used only on soft, wet land. Laying them in mechanically to make the eight-foot road bed and covering with the oil, clay and shell. Always put the oil bed underneath and in that way save all the fine particles to harden the road bed.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF ROADS

Much Work Done by Department of Agriculture During the Fiscal Year of 1912-1913.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Over four hundred and eighty thousand square yards of different types of roads for experimental and object lesson purposes were constructed during the fiscal year 1912-1913 under the supervision of the office of public roads, United States department of agriculture, according to bulletin 52 of the department, making a total of over four million square yards of road constructed under the supervision of this office since 1905.

The types of roads built were brick, concrete, cement concrete, bituminous concrete, bituminous-surfaced concrete, bituminous macadam, surface treatment, macadam, asphalt-surfaced, gravel-surfaced, oil-surfaced, gravel-surfaced, gravel-surfaced, sand-clay, sand-gumbo, burnt-clay, shell and earth. The object lesson and experimental work during the past year was done at a cost to the local communities of \$139,841.89. This does not include the salaries and expenses of the department engineers.

The road work during the year was done in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

What Bad Roads Cost.

To carry a ton one mile by road costs one-tenth of a cent; by railroad, one cent. To haul a ton over good roads costs seven cents a mile; over ordinary country roads, 25 cents a mile. Mud tax and hill-climbing tolls, therefore, amount to 18 cents a mile.

Cost of Poor Roads.

Poor highways lessen the profit of labor, increase the cost of living, burden the enterprise of the people, dull the morality of our citizenship and hold down the educational advancement of the country.

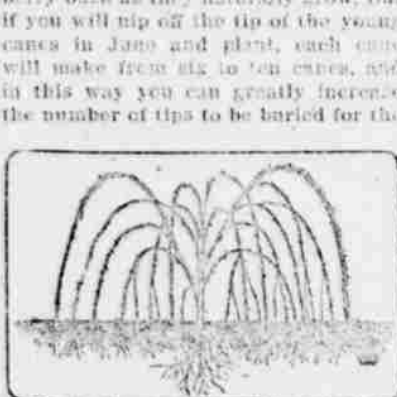
Orchard Cleanings

GROW BLACK RASPBERRY

Parent Bush May Be Filled With Roots of Young Plants by October If Tips Have Increased.

Many of our readers will not know what the illustration represents until we explain, says Green's Fruit Grower. The cut is intended to illustrate and tell how to propagate the black raspberry.

In July, or as soon as the canes of the black raspberry plant are long enough to bend over and reach the ground, we bury the tip end of each cane two to three inches deep in the soil, cover them with earth and place a stone over the earth to hold the bent branch in position undisturbed from the parent plant. There is no difficulty in securing from six to ten plants from the canes of a black raspberry bush as they naturally grow. If you will nip off the tip of the young canes in June and plant, each cane will make from six to ten canes, and in this way you can greatly increase the number of tips to be buried for the



Propagating Black Raspberries.

purpose of making young plants for transplanting the next spring. So that if the tips have been increased by nipping back as suggested the ground about the parent bush may be filled with the roots of the young plants by October. When digging the plants the next spring the canes are detached from the parent plant, leaving the stems four to six inches long on each plant.

MIXTURE FOR TREE WOUNDS

Large Limb Cut Off With Stub Left Unprotected, Furnishes Excellent Hiding Place for Flugs.

In California the following mixture was used on trees three years ago and is still in good condition: One part of crude petroleum to three parts of resin; warm in separate dishes, mix and apply warm to cuts made by pruning or by cultivator injury. While this mixture is not better than grafting wax, it is much cheaper and is worthy of trial.

If owners of trees would realize the importance of keeping the bark whole and unbroken on their trees and treat all wounds promptly, they would save much loss from re-called "wound fungi" which are ever abundant and ready to take possession and cause decay. Wounds that should be treated are of various origin, and these to the body of the tree are most important, though injuries to large limbs very often spread downward.

A large limb cut off, with the stub left unprotected, furnishes a good place for these fungi to enter, and the end of the life of the tree is hastened by the hollow body resulting from decaying branches. Branches are injured at peeling time by beet beetles and ladders; winds break branches; hailstorms and smashes capture the bark, and the bodies of the trees are often bruised by wagons or other farm tools.

PEACH SCAB AND BROWN ROT

Mixture of Self-Boiled Lime and Sulphur Is Best Known Cure for the Control of Diseases.

The self-boiled lime and sulphur mixture is the best fungicide known at the present time for the control of peach scab and brown rot. Three applications are considered necessary for good results where peach scab is likely to occur. The first application is to be made just as the buds are being shed from the fruit.

The second application to be made three weeks after the first. The third application should be made about three weeks after the second. The self-boiled lime and sulphur mixture should not be applied to the fruit within four weeks of the ripening time, as the mixture may give the fruit a whitewashed appearance when ready for market.

GRAPES TOO GOOD FOR BUGS

New York Experiment Station Has Had Much Success in Spraying With Arsenate of Lead.

The rose chaffer does much injury to grapes, often destroying the entire crop soon after blossoming. In small gardens the vines may be protected by covering with mosquito netting. Where this is impracticable spraying will hold them in check. Farm and Home says the New York experiment station has had excellent success in using eight pounds arsenate of lead and two gallons water with 100 gallons water. Spray should be applied as soon as the rose bugs appear. For the grape root worm spray twice, the first spraying about one week after the first beetles appear and the second spraying ten days later.

Dairy Facts

POSSIBILITIES OF DAIRYING

No Line of General Agriculture Will Pay So Large a Profit—There Are Many Details.

BY WILLIAM J. PRASER, Professor of Dairy Farming, University of Illinois.
The population of the United States has practically doubled in the last 25 years. If this rate of increase continues for the next 25 years we will have nearly two hundred million people to feed. Since milk is one of the cheapest animal foods, rightly conducted dairying is certain to be profitable.

There is no line of general agriculture in which well-directed effort will pay so large a profit as in dairy farming, yet its possibilities are little realized, even by the best men on the farm. The dairyman is not a farmer, but a manufacturer. The profits on most dairy farms might easily be doubled. Take any other business, it is made up of an infinite number of small details and unless all of these operations are conducted on business principles, the best results will not be obtained. The cow is the most economical producer of human food of any of our domestic animals, and as she is the machine for converting crops into dairy products, the surest profit and wisest economy is in securing the best machines obtainable. One cow may not pay for her board, while another, with the same amount of feed and care, may yield a profit of \$75 a year. The wise dairyman keeps the latter kind.

SELECTION OF BEST BREEDS

Experienced Dairyman Says There Is Big Advantage in Having But One Breed in Herd.

A dairyman who has had experience says there are good reasons for not mixing the cream of different dairy



A Holstein Cow.

cow breeds. He says there is an advantage in having but one breed represented in private dairy herds; that no two breeds of cows have the same kind of milk. The speed of a separator that will skim Jersey milk clean, will waste butter fat in a Holstein cow's milk. And the temperature of cream in churning Holstein cream, if applied to Jersey cream, would keep the churn on the go for an unreasonable time, while the same temperature of Jersey cream, if applied to Holstein cream, would result in a great loss of butter fat and a soft butter, lacking grain. There is no difference in churn ability of all breeds of cows, and also in the separation of butter fat from the milk. Choose your breed and stick to it.

RESULTS FROM GOOD Sires

Decided Contrast Shown to Those Districts Where Sires of Beef Bulls Are Still Used.

One county in Iowa where the use of purebred dairy sires was introduced 20 years ago now produces 7,400 pounds of creamery butter per square mile each year. This is a decided contrast to those districts where scrub bulls are still in use, or where beef bulls are used in dairy herds. Because the result of using a well-bred sire cannot be seen for a year or two, beginners are inclined to become discouraged. One case is known where a Hereford sire was being used in a herd of high-grade Guernseys because the man who had the Hereford bull for sale said they were pretty good milkers. Such changes and mixing of blood never improve, but invariably weaken the stock. The first cost of a good dairy bull calf seems heavy to a man not familiar with them.

Way to Salt Butter.

Placing fresh butter into strong brine and allowing it to remain until it has absorbed sufficient salt to preserve it is one of the best ways to salt butter. In this way there is no danger that the butter will not be salted evenly and thoroughly without leaving any hard, gritty pieces of salt in it to disgust the consumer.

Determine Profitable Cow.

To determine whether a cow is profitable or not, you must know what she produces and what it costs to produce that food.

HONEYMOON TROUBLES

BY LEONA DALRYMPLE.

It was near the end of my honeymoon. Mary and I—back from our trip to Montreal and Quebec—had just arrived at a summer hotel in the Adirondacks.

There was a lake dotted with snowy lilies about the porch of the hotel, and the boats rocking by the shore had tempted me for hours.

"Let me row you around the lake, Mary," I suggested. "It's a lovely day."

Mary merely stared out of the window.

"You—your better go by yourself, perhaps," she said, and bit her lip.

"I certainly won't!" I declared. "I'm no solo honeymooner. What's wrong, Mary? You haven't really been yourself since we got here."

To my consternation Mary burst into tears.

"Great Scott!" I exclaimed, thoroughly bewildered. "There certainly is something wrong. Is it anything I've done, Mary?"

Now tears always arouse a horrible sense of guilt in male humanity. For one thing, a man, unless his conscience has been vast, is greatly inclined to exaggerate the cause of a woman's tears, and women cry sometimes as freely over a broken trinket as they do over the death of a friend. For another thing, having heard from feminine lips that most of the lapses in the universe are the result of male stupidity and clumsiness, he feels morally convinced that his sex in general is implicated—and himself in particular. This brings him logically to the stern conviction that, for all he's forgotten it—with the care-free habit of men—his offense has been atrocious. The tears have effectively done for him.

By dint of much gentle questioning, I elicited from Mary the alarming fact that I had admired a girl's hair while we were driving up the mountain in the lumbering old stage.

To be quite truthful, I'd nearly forgotten my own hair.

"Don't you remember?" I reminded Mary, looking away. "You said her hair shone like beautiful copper in the sunlight."

"Why, so I did," said I at last. "But, Mary, I never saw such hair on a girl in my life. And such quantities of it!"

"It was most likely pounds and pounds of false hair!" cried Mary, very white. "Oh, Peter!" The last was a wail, and Mary began to cry again.

And then—stupid don't! I began to see. Mary was jealous and, trivial as the cause had been, she had nursed it into flame.

"Mary," I said, after an hour's petting had brought her again to a subdued good humor, "do you honestly mean that you don't expect me ever to admire another girl's beauty?"

"I don't like to hear it, Peter," she admitted. "At first it simply made me furious—and then it made me cry. Would you like me to say that some other man was awfully handsome?"

"Why not?" I asked in some astonishment. "Certainly, I'm not fool enough to think I'm a prize winner in appearance, and that you will keep your eyes glued admiringly on my face for a lifetime!"

"Then you think I'm a fool!" flashed Mary. How women pounce upon a man's careless diction and twist it into a mortal affront!

"Goodness, no!" I protested. "Mary, do be reasonable. It's this way. Admiration of a beautiful thing isn't always personal. Surely, we may sometimes admire beauty in others, just as we admire a beautiful picture or a beautiful statue. It's the human's instinctive love of beautiful things."

But Mary couldn't see, and before I was through I had lied gallantly and told her her hair was more beautiful than the copper hair of the maid in the stage—when it wasn't. It was that or more tears.

Why, oh, why, does a man's impersonal admiration of another woman's beauty find his wife so antagonistic and jealous? I can't for the life of me see Mary's viewpoint.

Town Practically Deserted.
Only seven people now live at Decca, which in the days of the Klondike had a population of 20,000. Or the reverse, it is said only two are whites. The townsite has been sold on as farming land by three homesteaders, one of whom is an Indian woman and another a young man who is founding a fox ranch. Decca, whose post office was established in 1896, became the next year the most crowded, lawless settlement in the world. The residents took toll from the men going in to seek gold and those coming out with pouches of the precious stuff. After completion of the White Pass & Yukon railroad, with Skagway as its sea terminus, Decca collapsed and was abandoned.

Anxious for Money.
"There is plenty of trouble in store for that man."

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